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Poreign. 18.00 S.00 BOOKS AND THE BOOK WORLD

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The Swing of the Trade Tide.

In the details of our June imports there is the trifling but significant item of \$90.830 of goods brought into this country from Austria-Hungary; for in June of the year before there was nothing. From Belgium in June low amount of \$287,749; again in the year before nothing. From Germany there was \$266.968.

So the tide turns. It swings no merely from the conquered Central Powers and from devastated Beigium, but from the rest of Europe-from all the world which, in the war or out of the war, lacked the ships to send goods to our opulent markets.

In June France sent us \$8,383,246 as against \$5,799,606 in the year before. Italy sent us \$3,190,890 as against \$1,984,035. Norway sent us \$524,042 as against \$254,077; Switzerland \$1,918,848 as against \$1,728,130; Spain \$4,839,692 as against \$1,058,726; the Netherlands \$8,150,615 as against \$973,765; the United Kingdom \$18,-724,378 as against \$13,512,048. On our own hemisphere currents set

more strongly than ever to our shores, with Cuba at \$38,513,387 in June this year as against \$30,154,518 in June last year; and Argentina with \$19,-779,146 us against \$12,102,568.

The brook begins with a trickle. Out of the many small streams pouring into the one channel grows the river. And then we have the seas. While for the moment we are feeding hungry Europe, while we are sending the workers there raw materials and tools with which to resume their producing, we think chiefly of the grandeur of our exports and wonder only of our imports from the whole wide world as after the tide's gentle turn comes its wide sweep.

Mr. Wilson Can Dispel All Ignorance Concerning the Peace Terms.

Two of President Wilson's most influential supporters among the newspapers of the country took occasion yesterday to sneer at the Senators of the United States who in scrupulous chedlence to their oaths of office are examining with painstaking care the provisions of the treaty of peace with Germany negotiated by President Wilson in Paris and presented to the Senate by him with peremptory demands for immediate ratification. These newspapers are the World and this nation can consume. We have at the Times. The World said:

"After reading the debate in the Senate yesterday on the cost of living we are willing to admit that the Benators probably know as much about it as they do about the treaty of peace, and nobody could know much less."

The utterance of the Times which we refer was:

"The Foreign Relations Committee has laboriously read the document. line by line, paragraph by paragraph, to the end of the eighty-seven thousand words it contains. . . . The members of the committee are no wiser than they were before."

We do not believe that either the World or the Times would advocate seriously the adoption by the Senate of a general policy of blind indorse ment, of blanket approval, of all proposed treatles negotiated by the Executive and submitted to the Senators | ready bought from the farmers through | years. Therefore Mr. Annold's sugin accordance with the Constitution the Treasury with their tax moneysfor their advice and consent. We when Mr. Wilson's Grain Adminisdo believe that the Times and the tration did that thing it automati-World consider it the duty of cally drove up, high up, the market opportunities at the capitals of China Senators to examine soberly and ex- price of corn. haustively the origin and purpose of

That is exactly what the Senators of the Times, the members of the Forthe words of the World, "nobody could price maker of all food. know much less about" the treaty than the Senate does, the cause of the | for that? obscurity cannot be attributed to lack

vote on them as conscience dictates.

proper activities. The ignorance money; it must let them have it at les now working in France as labor be established for any Federal pur which the Times and the World at- reasonable prices in a free market battalions with the armies. tribute to them must be charged to working under the law of supply and a cause other than lack of industry | demand, or the cost of living will not on their part. And the cause of any deficiency of

our neighbors is in fact notoriously The Senate has attempted faithfully to do its duty, but Woodbow Wilson has balked it in its efforts to inform tself on the facts concerning the treaty and its multifarious provisions. WOODROW WILSON has stopped up the channels of information which should be open for the enlightenment of the Senate as a body and the Senators as individuals. He has withheld from them the data of the Peace Conference, neglected to furnish the documents essential to understanding of the clauses of the treaty, and in every way sought to maintain the fog which surrounds the proceedings which resulted in the preparation of this mopentous document. The Senate has een eager to learn, the President eager to conceal. Whatever of ignorance may exist concerning the treaty in the Senate and throughout the country is due to Woodbow Wilson and to nobody else. If Woodbow Wilson wanted to, he

could bare the history of the treaty. explain the reason for each of its proposed provisions, and lay the facts pefore the Senate for its instruction and guidance. But this Woodnow WILSON does not want to do. He demands in Washington, as he demanded it in Paris, full, unquestioning subservience to his wish and will. He declines in Washington, as he declined in Paris, to recognize the authenticity of the Senate's constitutional responsibility in treaty making. He plays his game in the dark in Washington as he played it in the dark in Paris; and it ill becomes his supporters, who of this year there was the relatively have full knowledge of his methods, to berate the Senate for "ignorance" because the Senate displays a healthy and vigorous disinclination to allow WOODBOW WILSON to transform it into a rubber stamp to O. K. the product of his hidden diplomacy.

Wheat Farmers Need No Defence

The price of \$2.26 a bushel which the farmers of the United States are getting for their wheat needs no defence by Senator GRONNA or by anybody else. THE SUN has made that plain not once or twice, but many times. Our Government entered into a contract with the farmers-with anybody and everybody who could or would raise wheat-to pay them that price for all they might raise. The farmers went to work under that agreement to raise, at whatever effort and cost, more wheat than this country ever had known before, and they raised it. They are entitled to the last penny of the contract price on the last bushel of wheat they may harvest for 1919. There is no argu-

ment about this; there could be none. Nor does the Government's offer of \$2.26 need any defence. It was a war measure. It was a war measure at one and the same time of deep wisdom and of imperative necessity. Had the war continued through this year it would have been up to us to provide our Allies with their bread. On their how we shall get paid for them by brend supply as well as on our own we impoverished nations. But it will could take no chances. If a price of not be long before America's startled \$3.28 to the farmers had been esseneyes will be fixed upon the magnitude tial to an adequate harvest for ourselves and for our Allies that price any price-would have been justified. There is no argument about that

aither. But none of that is the question to day. The question-and it is a crucial question-is, what must the American people now pay Mr. Wilson's Food Administration for their own when

bought with their own money.

The war is over. It has been over for three-quarters of a year. Our Al lles are no longer sowing battlefield with dead soldlers; they are cultivat ing crops. The ships of the world are no longer freighting munitions; they are freighting food. And we have a hand or in sight more wheat, by at least half a billion of bushels, than hand or in sight more surplus whea than there are or will be ships to sarry it abroad. There is so much of It that we cannot eat it. There is so much of it that we cannot ship it There is so much of it that if we tried to give it away we could not, for lack of transportation means to deliver it. get rid of it.

Yet Mr. Wilson's Wheat Adminis tration thus far has insisted upo selling to the American people at famine prices the wheat it has bought and is buying from the farmers with the American people's money.

Can there be any rational defence for that?

Worse yet; worse even than the price of wheat: When Mr. Wilson's Grain Administration, after the war was over, adopted its peace policy of compelling the American people still at Pekin and six at Tokio every two to ent their daily bread at war prices, paying again in the bake shops inordinate prices for the wheat they had al-

Corn, which feeds and fattens catthe provisions of all treaties, and to tle. Corn, which feeds and fattens sheep. Corn, which feeds and fattens that bears out Mr. Asnorn's contenhogs. Corn, which feeds and fattens have been doing, and if, in the words poultry. Corn, which through the beef products, pork products and Americans do theirs, that there sailed eign Relations Committee, after "la-dairy products, feeds man. Corn, from this port on July 26 five Chinese position of an existing commission is boriously" reading the treaty, are "no which Mr. Wilson's Grain Adminwiser than they were before," or, in istration constituted the voraclous

Mr. Wilson's Administration must of zeal in the performance of their let the American people have their educating the masses of illiterate Chi- we already have instead of needlessly duty by the Senators or to Intrusion own wheat, bought from the farmers nese. These students purpose to teach creating new ones. by them into a field allen to their through the Treasury with their own the system to the 150,000 Chinese cool-

have their own wheat in that way And as corn stays up or goes higher it does there will be hell to pay.

Munteipal Buses Can't Give New York Rapid Transit.

If it is Mayor HYLAN's idea or the idea of any other member of the Board of Estimate that municipally owned and operated buses will provide rapid transit for any considerable proportion of the city's population, there is ignorance of transportaion problems in City Hall amazing in ts density.

New York may put buses on the streets, and carry in them some of the persons who now patronize the street railways. Possibly an infinitesimal number of the patrons of the subways and elevated railways may ride in city buses. But the vast majority of those who crowd the subways and elevated rallways now will crowd them after municipal buses begin to run, if they ever do begin to run, for the simple reason that only by subways or elevated railways can rapid transit be obtained in the city of New York or n any other great city.

Because the city would pay no taxes on buses it might operate, because it would charge all overbead expenses to general administration, because it would put a high share of the cost of operation on the taxpayers generally, t could compete with the street railroads on advantageous terms, but no trick of bookkeeping can clear a conrested street of traffic for a municipal bus or endow it with a rate of speed faster than that of the vehicles surrounding it.

It has long been a delusion of City Iall, shared by all administrations, that by some alchemy of public regulation, operation or ownership rapid ransit might be attained on the surface of New York streets. Transportation authorities at least as far back is H. H. VREELAND'S day in the management of the old Metropolitan system tried without success to dispel this false belief. The notion persists in the official mind to this day; ultimately the taxpayers may have to pay a pretty penny to educate officialdom to an understanding of the elementary facts of surface transportation in the city streets.

Study in the Orient.

To a recent issue of the Commerce Reports Julean Annold, our commercial attaché at Pekin, contributes an outline of a plan for the better education of citizens of the United States in things Oriental through the study of the three principal languages of the Far East, Chinese, Japanese and Russian. After sketching the many opportunities open to us he China, particularly for commerce and culture, he says, "We need first to train in an intensive way a small army of American college men and if possible, women also, in the languages and literatures of the principal peoples of the Far East. For the present we might well confine our attention to the study of Chinese, Japanese and Russian." He then gives this outline of how such a scheme

"There should be established at Pekin, at Tokio and at Petrograd special schools for the training of Americans in Chinese, Japanese and

"Facilities should be provided at each of these schools for 100 men at a time, on a two year schedule of courses, with a post graduate course of one year for twenty-five selected students.

"The United States Congress should provide funds for the maintenance of these schools and offer scholarships carrying \$1,200 a year, exclusive of travelling expenses, to American graduates of higher schools of learning, including teaching schools, and so arrange as to embrace men of varying talents and training and from all sections of the United States. . . . Funds should be provided to guarantee the continuation of the upkeep of these schools with a full quota of students for a period of ten

"Thus fifty students would enter each school each year, and in ten years' time each school will have graduated about 500 students specially trained in the language and civilization of each of these countries, or a total army of 1,500 Americans capable of assisting in interpreting China, Japan and Russia to the people of the United States."

This would be only an extension of Conference. a plan already provided for by our Congress, that of training ten students years for the consular service, although only one student has been sent out to Pekin during the last two gestion is not as novel as it might seem. Young Americans do not seem to have taken full advantage of their and Japan. Possibly they have not been informed as to the details,

It is a curious coincidence, and one tion that more Chinese and Japanese know our language and ways than students from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy and from Yale dent, by and with the advice and con-University who plan to teach a simpli- sent of the Senate, to change it by Can there be any rational defence fied phonetic system of spelling which nominating a complete set of new they hope will replace the Chinese members if expedient or necessary, ideographs and prove of great aid in In brief, let us utilize the agencies

new system have demonstrated that ganization of such a body takes time; come down. For unless he lets them men of the coolle class can learn to a staff of secretaries, clerks and spell in one month. It would be one other subordinates has to be selected. information detected in the Senate by corn will stay up, corn may go higher. of the strangest fruits of the great and weeks or months elapse before war if the great illiterate mass of the sultable quarters are secured and the known to them and to everybody else. all food will stay up or go higher. If population of China should have a machinery of procedure put into runleaven of education through the agency of its laborers who went to the western world to toll behind the battle

Smoking on Open Cars.

In view of the proportion of women who ride in the surface cars the amount of seat space set apart for smokers is ample. Moreover there are many men who don't smoke, usually for physical reasons, and in all fairness they deserve quite as much consideration from smokers as do the women passengers.

But many of the men, old and young who use the surface cars are utterly indifferent to the rights of fellow passengers and insist on smoking in sents tary of War. other than those set apart for smokers by the regulations of the railway companies. Sometimes this is due to thoughtlessness; more often it comes from pure selfishness. To these men and boys fair play is a quality unknown apparently, for if they are asked to obey the rules as to smoking the remonse elicited from them is rudeness unadorned.

It is to be observed this summer that when conductors are asked to enforce the rule they do so with more grace than in former years and they see that the rule is obeyed. This is something nearly approaching a miracle in transportation management in this city.

Rumania's Army at Budapest.

The occupation of Budapest by the Rumanian army was effected apparently without any opposition from the Hungarians. The Red army has disbanded on the overthrow of BELA Kun and the Soviet Government, and the moderate Socialists, who succeeded to the control of affairs, made no efforts to organize a defence of the capital. By this entry into Budapest the Rumanians squared accounts with the Hungarians for their invasion of Rumania and capture of Bucharest in 1917. It is not clear, however, that they will make any other important gains throught their presence at Budapest.

The advance of the Rumanians into Hungary, whether with the implied consent of the Allied Powers or upon their own initiative, unquestionably the situation at Budapest. It hastened the fall of BELA KUN and at the same time precipitated the action of the Allied Council at Paris. An interallied military mission, in which America is represented by Brigadier-General HARRY G. BRANDHOLTZ, former chief of the Philippine Constabulary, has been despatched to Budapest to make a full inquiry into the conditions in Hungary.

In the meantime a force represent ing the anti-Bolshevist elements of the country and also Jugo-Slav troops are advancing upon Budapest. There is no reason to believe that either of these forces is antagonistic to an allied settlement; the anti-Bolshevist troops, backed by the Szegedin Government, in which was centred the lef Hungarian opposition to Ber. Kun, are apparently seeking a representation at the Hungarian capital, territories of the Klagenfurt region.

While there has been a strong pressure brought to bear upon the Allies to send troops from one of the allied nations to Budapest, it is doubtful if the Conference would consider it advisable to choose for this purpose the Rumanians. There has long beer bitter enmity between them and the Magyars, and this feeling has been intensified by the war and the Rumanians' persistent demand for Transylvania and the Banat. The award and the like. of Transylvania has already been made to Rumania, and this will become effective without the presence of Rumanian troops in Hungary.

The principal purpose of the pres ent commission to Budapest will be in Hungary that will be representative of the Hungarian people and with which negotiations for a peace treaty can be carried on. Steps have al ready been taken to improve immedi ately the internal conditions of the country by a modification of the blockade. The questions of territorial tion, can be definitely settled only when Hungary appears at the Paris

Multiplying Government Agencies

Whatever may have to be done to deal with the question of the adjustment of wages, either on the railroads about it. or in other fields of employment now subject to Government control, there is no occasion for the creation of a yet. new board or commission to exercise jurisdiction in the matter. There are more than enough Gov

ernment commissions already. the wages, and Congress can give it would change places with the President will, Uncle Sam gives him a guarantee of the United States during that glad few against loss, and even the Anti-Saloon without disregarding the Constitution, minutes. let it be bestowed upon some siready existing body. If the personal comnot satisfactory, authorize the Presi-

A new board or commission canno

It is said that experiments with this unnecessary expense. The mere or-

ning order. All this labor can be avoided by as signing the functions which it is desired to have performed to an agency now in being, having settled rules and methods of procedure.

the 225 pound Harvard football guard, will be unable to play this fall because while playing golf he injured his back, and the football coaches of the great universities plan a nation wide sade against golf as a rough and dangerous game.

B. R. T., and Mr. Ganzison probably wishes that he could return to so peaceful a job as that of the Secre The news from Germany indicates

Another strike threatens on

lightful and popular indoor sport of passing the buck." Pollyanna would be able to rejoice

over the fact that while the price of ples has risen in Chicago, a smillar economic tragedy has not yet ocsurred in the "movie" fairyland of the West where the custard variety is essential in the manufacture of the na-Success in the use of the salvage

submarine which facilitates strolling on the ocean's bed gives promise that pedestrians may soon find a place there walking is safe.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S DUE. His Services to Opera and His Euthu slasm as an Impresarlo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Int the clear Green Mountain air of this my summer retreat comes the sadden ing cloud of Oscar Hammerstein's death I read with deep interest Tun Stra's narrative of his career. Well do I remember the days of opera in English at the Harlem Opera House-so many years before Mr. Meltzer and Mr. de Koven discovered the crying need of it Well do I remember the celestial red drink-I never knew its name and Oscar would not tell-which the impresarie placed before guests in his private Well do I remember Oscar's amazement at the declaration of my old colleague Krehbiel and myself that the perform ances were generally bad.

He could not believe it. It was before he could be convinced that any performance of opera given by him was not an unqualified delight. The secret brought about the present change in of his enthusiasm was in his love of the role of impresario. He found his one satisfying joy in giving opera, and he will be remembered as the manager who opened our gates to the modern French works. His former conductor Cleofonte Campanini, has profited by his initiative and has even reaped re wards from the art of singers brough

to us by Hammerstein.
Two very small notes occur to me in connection with the story extraordinary man's life He did not engage Mme. Tetrazzini after her great London success, but before it. Secondly, the name of the operetta which Mr. Hammerstein wrote was not "Santa Maria," but "The Koh-l-noor." a remarkable work, in which the chorus sang "Good Morning, Mr. Kohn" for about five minutes, and in which there were other ingenious labor saving devices, almost rivalling some of the composer's clgar making inventions

Mr. Hammerstein introduced to New Verk "Pellegs et Mellsand "Thais" and "In Jongleur de Notre Dame," in all of which the cenand the Jugo-Slave take this step to trat figure was that singularly interprotect their interests in the disputed exting personality Mary Garden. The protect their interests in the disputed record is one of which an opera manager had a right to be proud. W. J. HENDERSON.

Monnisville, Vt., August 5.

LEAGUE HISTORY.

Senator's Impression That Mr. Wilson Was Urged to Go to Paris.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str : Little by little, very gradually, the American people are being permitted to learn a few facts about the League of Nations what it means, how it came into being

Up to half-past four o'clock on Satur day I had supposed, in common with almost everybody else in Washington, that President Wilson entirely of his own accord decided to drop his work and hasten to Paris. Imagine my amaze ment at discovering the truth to be that to bring about a stable government Mr. Wilson had to be urged to goactually urged.

It is noteworthy that at last some body has succeeded after urging him. "I was one of those, and I assume the responsibility, who urged President Wil son to go to Paris, and to use his prestige as President of the United States to bring about this covenant." So declares in solemn vein Senato Owen of Oklahoma in a speech deliv claims, of indemnities and of an ac- ered in the Senate on Thursday, July 31 cess for Hungary to the sea, which 1919, and reported in that stable and have grown out of the present situa- entertaining publication, the Conpressional Record of that date, at page 3626.

Senator Owen does not conceal his admiration for the League of Nations. "It will end war," he says. "It will ot interfere with our sovereignty. is the blessing of God descended on earth." That's the way the Senator

Senator Owen was born in 1856. seems as though he were a young ma POLTCARP. WASHINGTON, August 5.

A Lesson in Contentment. From the Detroit Free Press. Perfect contentment kills all ambition

An Inquiry From South Carolina From the Columbia Record. O buttermilk, where is thy sting?

Swearing Off.

In old man Higgins' parlor neat
I used to sit and sip
The wine of love on Sunday nights From Laura's tempting lip. But since the law intoxicants Of any kind forhade, I fear that I must seck a less

Intoxicating maid.

GIVE HER A RAILROAD.

National Improvement, Not Cash, Suggested for Colombia

TO THE HOPTOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Ever since the Panama revolution Color cherished a grievance in "the great wrong" which lost them that northern province. The Colombian element that chiefly is concerned with politics and even the public school teachers have continued to discuss the matter with not a little bitterness toward the United States. Now it is propose that the United States pay Colombia \$25,000,000 as balm, the Senate Commit ee on Foreign Relations actually having voted the other day 11 to 2 agains reducing that payment to \$15,000,000.

Probably the treaty will be signed by oth nations and the money paid. Bu what will become of the funds? Mostly the money may be expected to disappear and without benefit to the try or the public. And in future years perhaps people in Colombia will con-tinue to discuss "the great wrong" and express strong doubts that any repara ton ever was made.

That was the way with the payments to Mexico. Among Mexico's nearly 17,-000,000 people at present probably not 100 persons now know offhand that the United States actually paid Mexico for acquired territory-\$10,000,000 for soon be world champions in that de- Texas, \$15,000,000 for California and the Southwest and \$10,000,000 for the border strip known as the Gadeden Purchase, all good prices at the time, before the natural resources of the regions were known. There is nothing in all Mexic to remind the people that such funds ver were received.

If the treaty stipulated that the \$25,-000,000 was to be given to Colombia in the form of a national gift to promote ntercourse and trade by establishing n American built railroad from seaport to capital such a generally valuable improvement would remain as a perctual evidence and would in its crea tion provide remunerative employment or many thousands of Colombians and general distribution of funds to many purveyors of local supplies.

The spirit of helpfulness properly di-rected should accompany the cash gift. uch might have resulted to the United States in developed trade had part of the old payments to Mexico taken the orm of a railroad from Mexico city to Acapulco, the only fine natural harbor on all Mexico's 5,000 miles of sea coast and still without rail connections. ARCHIB RICE.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

A MODEL CHARGE. Coloriess Instructions for a Jury Fron

a Justice of the Peace. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: roung justice of the peace, newly elected, rot the mistaken idea into his

that it was his duty to charge the jury. So the first jury case that he had, after the parties and their witnesses had been heard and the opposing counsel had summed up, the justice told the jury to rise, and charged them as follows: GENTLEMEN OF THE JUST: The law makes it incumbent upon me to charge

you as to law in this case. Now, if you believe what the plaintiff, his witnesses and his counsel have said you will find for the plaintiff. If you believe, on the other hand, what the defendant, his witnesses and his counsel have said you will find for the defendant; but, gentle men, if you are like me and you do not believe a damned word either one of them has said I do not know what you will do. Constable, take charge of the jury. Surely a coloriess charge! A well

cnown judge now dead told me one time that there was so much false swear ing nowadays that if all the guilty ones were prosecuted and convicted State prisons could not be erected fast enough to hold the offenders. If this be true the above charge of the young justice I would suggest as

a model; it would save a lot of time and certainly would not mislead the jury. ARINGTON H. CARMAN. PATCHOGUE, L. I., August 5.

A TIME FOR LOW GEAR. The Senate Should Proceed Leisurely

in Its Study of the Treaty. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are told that Senator Harding said that

Mr. Wilson was especially embarrassed by the delays that would result from reservations to be made to the treaty. I believe that 99 per cent. of Americans are in favor of a low mear locomotion in the handling of this filver and that

they would be pleased to place it under a period of observation to extend well to the early days of November, 1920. This little space of time would be in considerable compared with the supposed length of our future national life. It took Germany forty years to per fect her powerful fighting machine which was intended to defeat a whole lengue of nations. It required over one

hundred years of our isolation and independence from foreign entanglements under robust Executives to make us hig and great enough in the great emer gency to save Europe from the clutches of that great machine. We can at this particular time join Joe Cannon in saying "Thank God for the American Senate." J. HENRY.

New York, August 5. BERNHARDI'S PREDICTION.

The Prophecy of War Between Brital and the United States Scouted.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; note the Bernhardi prediction that "Britcan quarrel, yes! but fight-never!

Cromwellian England and her free colonies and the United States stand in last analysis for precisely the same

The Fortunate Farmers. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As

it en all of us. Politicians bow to his League is afraid of him. New Yonk, August 5,

The Only Chance. The old woman who lived in a shoe ex "I managed to get in before they ex-

Tennis by the Sea. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Windows shut Saves gut Windows high Gut, goodby NANTABRET, August 5.

TO HOUSE ADDICTS ON STATEN ISLAND

Drug Users Will Be Cared For at Sea View Hospital, Says Copeland.

City Institution Equipped for Care of Narcotic Victims.

The matter of furnishing suitable hospital facilities for the treatment of drug addicts was disposed of yesterday at a closed session of the Sinking Fund Com-mission and a special meeting of the

Board of Estimate,
Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Comrissioner, gave out a statement saying
that the proposed home for the addicts
will be at the Sea View Hospital, a
city institution, at Castleton Corners,
Staten Island, used now to house tuberculosis patients. Dr. Copeland and Bird culosis patients. Dr. Copeland and Bird S. Coler, Charities Commissioner, are to meet within the next few days to take meet within the next few days to take up this matter in detail, reporting to a subsequent meeting of the board.

The proposition to use the Sea View Hospital for the treatment of drug addicts war one of several substitute measures for Warwick Farm suggested to the Mayor by Dr. Copeland, the conversion of the naval station at Pelham Bay Park being included among the various projects. When Mayor Hylan expressed himself as opposed to the acceptance of the Rockefeller Hospital building for use at Warwick Farm, Dr. Copeland planned the taking over of Copeland planned the taking over of the abandoned hospital buildings at Pelham Bay, and he was prepared to place his recommendations before the Board of Estimate at the special meet-

Has Plenty of Beds.

In a recent report to the Mayor con-cerning the use of Sea View as a drug and said that there are enough beds available in the Board of Health and available in the Board of Health and Charities Department hospitals and samitariums for all these patients. And since Sea View has accommodations for since Sea View has accommodations for upward of 1,000 patients he particularly advised the use of that plant because all the drug work could be centralized there most advantageously.

As the Sea View Hospital comes un-der the budget of the Charities Depart-

ment and the cost of its maintenance is carried by the central purchase com-mittee there will be no need of a special appropriation for the drug work, as would have been the care if Pelham Bay Park had been decided upon. The big Staten Island hospital already has a staff of physicians and nurses. To these will be added experts from the Health Department staff, and the medical direction of the treatment of the drug addicts will be entirely under the charge dicts will be entirely under the charge of Dr. Robert J. Wilson, director of the bureau of hospitals in the Health De-

"The matter of the care of addicta"

"The matter of the care of addicta"

Dr. Copeland said yesterday, following the announcement of the board's action, "has been very happily settled. The generosity of Commissioner Coler gives the department an institution admirably fitted and admirably suited by location and surroundings as well as by its internal arrangements for the treatment of the drug patients.

Hospital Well Equipped.

"Sea View has the finest group pospital buildings in the world. S uated on the highest point of Staten Island, remote from private habitation, it has large grounds, beautiful trees and a view of the sea. It affords opportunities for out of door exercise and laborated habitations. nated on the highest point ties for out of door exercise and has recreation halls, manual training shops and all the facilities for the physical regeneration of these patients.

"At the present time there are about recreated by the patients are the patients." 700 tubercular patients housed in the building and there are a number of new buildings that have never been opened he patients now ributed among other hospitals of the Charities and Health departments, So cases will be sent to Otisville, N. Y., and some to Mountain View Sanitarium." The buildings at Sea View, added Dr. Copeland, are in excellent condition.
They will be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, he said, before any addicts are admitted. He expects that the place can be made ready to receive drug addicts by the latter part of next week. The Navy Department will be advised

of the action making unnecessary the turning over to the city of the buildings at Pelham Bay Park and it will be asked to restore the station to its original inal condition. This includes the razing of the structures erected to house the naval reserves trained there during the If the naval authorities show a war. If the naval authorities show a disinclination to proceed with this work they will be asked to turn over to the city \$550,000, which is the figure Joseph P. Hennessy, Park Commissioher of The Bronx. estimates this work will cost. The city will begin the work of tion at once if the Navy Department accedes to this request. Bronx residents had objected vigorously to having drug users housed at Pelham

HEEDS PLEA OF DRUG USERS. Roper Permits Sale on Prescription of Reputable Physician.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Hundreds of letters from persons suffering from inain and the United States will fight the next big war."

What rot! Never in this world! We want of the sale of narcotics be as a quartel was but fight—never! modified to permit them to make pur-chases, led Commissioner Roper to-day to issue instructions to Collectors of In-ternal Revenue whereby such persons the life als.

When England is attacked next time she will find Cromwellian America at her side again.

James Brown Potter.

New York, August 5.

James Brown Potter.

New York, August 5.

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James Brown Potter.

Callectors were warned by Mr. Roper.

Collectors were warned by Mr. Roper.

Collectors were warned by Mr. Ropes to exercise every reasonable precaution trench fever at a Chicago to prevent the ared and infirm from be- passed a good night and wa

To THE Land and the farmer has coming the innocent means whereby un-ternal of us. Politicians bow to his authorized persons might engage in illicit traffic in narcotics. JUSTICE LEVY ILL IN COURT.

Stricken Suddenly While Sitting in Children's Session.

Justice Samuel D. Levy became suddenly take the place of Mrs. At ill and was removed to his home at 285 Holmes, whose death a W. Central Park West, in a taxicab. His brought from the judges of the control of the cont

He will leave the city in a few number of unmarried mothers than 44 ing the year before. days for a complete rest.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

For eastern New York, New Jersey and southern New England—Showers and thunder storms probably to-day and to-morrow; not much change in perature; moderate south winds. PELHAM PLAN DROPPED

Per northern New Engiand—Party cloudy to-day; to-morrow party in temperature; gentle to moderate winds in temperature; gentle to moderate winds in temperature; gentle to moderate winds and thunder storms to-day; to-morrow party thunder storms to-day; to-morrow party cloudy; moderate southwest to west winds

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Pressure is relatively high over the Canadian maritime provinces and on the northern Padde coast and generally below normal the coast and generally below normal the description of interior districts. Showers and thus deretorms have occurred in the law twenty-four hours over the northern had of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and in portions of the South Atlanta and East Gulf States. Temperatures to above normal generally east of the Rocky Mountains and markedly so over the plain states. The outlook is for showers and thunderstorms Wednesday in the Ohis Valley and the lower lake region, and so

Observations at United States Weather Bu reau stations taken at 8 P. M. resterday seventh-fifth meridian time:



The tempe 1919, 1918, 1915, 1915, 1918, 9 A. M. . . 70 73 6 P. M. . 72 91 12 M. . . . 73 81 9 P. M. . 70 18 3 P. M. . . 74 88 12 Mid. . . 79 18 Highest temperature, 74, at 2 P. M. Lowest temperature, 74, at 2 P. M. Average temperature, 71.

Ture by Rossetter G. Cole, Horses Mana Auditorium, 4:45 P. M.
Outing to Luna Park, employees of Internal Revenue Service, Second district. Luncheon to Lieutenant-Commander Albert Cushing Read, Hoboken Chamber of Commerce, noen.
Convention, Retail Millinery Association of America, Hotel Astor, all day.
Exhibition of merchandise and tors, Hetel Commedere, all day.
Meeting, Board of Education, Park avenue and 55th street, 4 P. M.

GERMANS WILL STOP LUXURY SMUGGLING

French and English Accused of Illicit Trading. By the Associated Press.

the frontier so that the mass of foreign articles of luxury being smuggled inte lerman values lower, may be be French and English merchants escially have stored chocolate, digarette and soap in occupied territo now shipping it through their own nightly on freight cars. The charge if made that the cars are manipulate over the border through connivance of

the occupational authorities

It is stated to-day in Government circles that the Germans would not have taken the steps to tighten the border gates but for the fact that articles of luxury in increasing numbers had by gun to strive in Germany while fee was so badly needed. German officers will be placed at al

railroad stations between occupied t ritory and unoccupied Germany and agents will board trains to ascertail what they are hauling. Countless arise cles of luxury already have been confiscated.

CALLS PRINCE HENRY MENACE German Socialist Organ Attacki His Warning to Klug George.

By the Associated Press. declaring that the truth about the wat might be had from allied statesmen the Tageblatt says it is an exhibite "unsurpassable clumsiness

is without a jot of evidence. This part paper, which is the Socialist organ, term Henry "a danger to the German per Die Freiheit considers it a disgra

language," but the conservative Fages clearness pointed out British sull

Will Be Able to Leave Chicago Hospital Soon.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Capt. A consevelt, who is ill with symp on the road to recovery Attending physicians said be able to leave the huspital days. His wife and two cl rived in Chicago to-day

The Episcopal Mission of H Traffic Court, who has been ill from and social service work. The Missingrous breakdown, was so much imported that he took a short walk yester- to take cars of more than the court walk yester-

EVENTS TO-DAY

New England Association of Columbia University, pienie, on the Palisades, 11612 street subway station, 4:45 P. M. "Elements of Enjoyment in Music," lec-ture by Rossetter G. Cole, Horace Mana Auditorium, 4:45 P. M.

taken measures to tighten control of

users housed at Pelham.

Dr. A. A. Robert Bankowsky. Benjamin Kirschenstein, a druggist, and John Dwork, a drug clerk employed by the latter, were acquitted by a jury in the criminal branch of the Federal District Court of the charge of trafficking in narcotic drugs in violation of the analysis of justice and in his own interest to desist in demanding the extradition of the same trial of the former Emperor as and trial of the former Emperor

Vorwagets remarks that Heary charge that the principal guilt for the war may be attributed to Great British

that a scion of the Hohenzolleria this time has the impudence to use \$1

CAPT. ROOSEVELT BETTER

New Negro Welfare Worker.

sitting in Children's Court yesterday worker in the Woman's Da condition is not serious. Justice Morgan M. L. Ryan was called in to finish the balance of the day's calendar.

Magistrate Frederick B. House of has been specially trained in settlement.